MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

20 November 1981

Libya

Al-Qadhdhafi Speech -- In a speech to the Arab People's Congress in Tripoli, broadcast live by Tripoli radio, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi announced that he will not participate in the Arab summit conference in Fes, not only because he is neither a king nor a president but also because the conferees at Fes "have not been authorized by the Arab people to sell out the cause and recognize the enemy." Attending the conference would involve sitting "side-by-side with those who recognized the enemy and met with Begin and walked with him shoulder-to-shoulder at the funeral of traitor As-Sadat," Al-Qadhdhafi added. Such people should be charged by the Arab people with high treason and tried "as As-Sadat was tried." Elsewhere in his speech, Al-Qadhdhafi launched a strong attack on Arab governments for failing to stop the U.S. "invasion" of Egypt and other countries in the region and for failing to defend Lebanon, Baghdad and Tabuk against Israeli aircraft. Calling for the liquidation of "reactionary and corrupt" family rulers allied with colonialism, Al-Qadhdhafi warned that those who continue to deal with the enemy, whether in Egypt or elsewhere, will meet the same fate as President Anwar as-Sadat. He pledged full support for the Egyptian opposition in its attempt to pull Egypt back into the Arab fold against Israel and the United States.

Reportage on Chad -- Reporting the fall of Abeche in eastern Chad to Sudanese forces and those of rebel leader Hissein Habre, JANA claimed that the world has now realized that the African and European states which pressured President Goukouni Oueddei into demanding the withdrawal of Libyan forces "tricked the Chadian president and his government." JANA said the Sudanese and rebel forces are continuing their advance on the remaining Chadian towns and regions and are aiming to capture Ndjamena.

Steadfastness and Confrontation Front

The clandestine Voice of Palestine radio reported that after the conclusion of its meetings in Aden, the Political Committee of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front issued a statement calling for the establishment of Arab solidarity on the basis of confronting Israel and the United States. The statement, which reportedly did not mention the Saudi peace plan, said the military option should continue to exist together with the political option.

Saudi Arabia

Riyadh radio noted that Riyadh Governor Prince Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz denied a report by the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-HADAF that he had said Saudi Arabia would not establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and the PRC.

Lebanon

Jerusalem radio reported the reopening of the coastal road north and south of An-Naqurah. However, ITIM noted that UNIFIL was unable to move essential supplies to its Norwegian contingent, stationed east of Marj 'Uyun. Meanwhile, INA reported that units of Maj Sa'd Haddad's Christian militia have advanced toward a number of villages in the central sector. INA said the Palestinian military command warned UNIFIL that unless Haddad's men evacuate one of their new positions, which overlooks Haddathah, force will be used against them.

Israel

Dispute Over Cease-Fire -- According to the Jerusalem POST, a U.S. source disclosed that, in contrast to Israel's view, the United States considers that the introduction by the Palestinians of heavy, long-range weapons into southern Lebanon does not constitute a breach of the cease-fire. Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin conceded this point during the cease-fire negotiations, the source said, after U.S. special envoy Philip Habib had pointed out to him that Israeli insistence on a ban on such weapons would prevent the achievement of a cease-fire. However, Jerusalem radio subsequently reported that Israeli political circles rejected the U.S. position, asserting that it is at odds with the understanding Israel reached with Habib in the summer. The radio noted that the Israelis are stressing that the United States promised to make every possible effort to prevent the Palestinians from using the cease-fire to reinforce their positions with heavy weapons.

West Bank Disturbances -- Although Amman radio reported that Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip staged a general strike to protest Israeli "arbitrary measures," IDF radio reported that the inhabitants of the West Bank and east Jerusalem did not heed the PLO's call to "disrupt normal life." It said businesses and schools carried on as usual. However, the radio also reported that security forces used teargas to disperse a student demonstration near Ramallah and removed a roadblock erected by the Palestinians. The radio reported disturbances in Hebron and Janin while Jerusalem radio noted a similar incident in Bethlehem District. According to 'AL HAMISHMAR, a number of Palestinian students detained after a recent demonstration were humiliated and beaten by Israeli soldiers.

Iran

Security Situation -- Tehran radio reported that nine Mojahedin-e Khalq members were arrested in Behbehan, Borujerd and Neyshabur and that another two Mojahedin were killed during a shoot-out with revolution guards in Borujerd. Citing JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, AFP reported that over 12 rebels died in clashes with security forces in Bukan and Mahabad.

Opposition to Fahd Plan -- Tehran radio's Arabic service reported that "millions" of people staged demonstrations in Iranian cities on 20 November to protest "initiatives of submission and treachery" in the Middle East. Earlier, Tehran radio broadcast a statement issued by the representatives of Islamic liberation movements that strongly condemned Saudi Crown Prince Fahd's peace plan.

Afghanistan

According to Kabul radio's Urdu service, a DRA Foreign Ministry spokesman rejected as "false and baseless" Pakistani accusations that DRA helicopters recently strafed Pakistani territory. Instead of making false accusations, the spokesman said, Pakistan should provide a sincere reply to the DRA's "constructive proposals."

Pakistan

Citing Pakistani police sources, AFP reported that police have arrested more than 2,000 people in Punjab Province as part of a crackdown on "anti-social elements." The police action followed threats of sabotage by the Kabul-based Al-Zulfiqar opposition group.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PAKISTANI CHARGE OF AIRSPACE VIOLATION REBUTTED

GF191512 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] A spokesman of the DRA Foreign Ministry has strongly criticized the false and baseless accusation of the military administration at Islamabad in which it has claimed that the DRA Air Force had violated their borders and strafed Pakistani territory. According to a BAKHTAR reporter, Western and Pakistani news agencies have claimed that (?four) DRA helicopters violated Pakistani airspace and strafed Pakistani territory.

The spokesman of the DRA Foreign Ministry told the BAKHTAR correspondent that such false and baseless accusations from the Islamabad administration are nothing new. Islamabad has, in the past as well, leveled such accusations against the DRA regarding border violations that have been strongly refuted by the DRA.

The Islamabad administration has been making such false accusations, especially since the DRA peace proposals, and has been showing irresponsible behavior in connection with these proposals. These false claims are being made to divert international attention from the DRA proposals. Such claims are being made at a time when peace-making forces are working to resolve the problems existing around Afghanistan. Another reason for making such accusations is to magnify Pakistan's military needs and get more arms from the United States that will pose a danger to the peace and security of the region.

Afghanistan is a peaceful country and favors friendly relations with all countries, especially with neighbors. The DRA needs peace to make a prosperous society by achieving its revolutionary objectives and does not want to interfere in the affairs of other countries or in their administration.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman, while strongly refuting the false charges of the Pakistani military administration, further said that the Pakistani administration, instead of making false and misleading accusations, should provide a sincere reply to the constructive proposals extended by the DRA and adopt peaceful methods and moves in order to create an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence and tranquillity in the region.

KARMAL RECEIVES AAPSO SECRETARY GENERAL

LD191752 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council headquarters, met with Nuri 'Abd ar-Razzaq, secretary general of AAPSO. Dr Anahita Ratebzad, chairman of the DRA Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization, was also present.

At this meeting, talks were held on general issues in connection with world peace, current events in the region and the role of AAPSO in the solidarity struggle of the people for peace, progress and democracy.

BARIALAY RECEIVES AAPSO SECRETARY GENERAL

LD200934 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0445 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Kabul, 19 Nov (BAKHTAR) -- Mahmud Barialay, alternate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the PDPA, met with Nuri 'Abd ar-Razzaq, secretary general of AAPSO, who is here to attend the session of the Presidium of Afro-Asian People Solidarity Organization, here yesterday. Nuri 'Abd ar-Razzaq pledged the all out cooperation of AAPSO for the support of the national and democratic revolution of Afghanistan.

GOLABZOY RETURNS FROM OFFICIAL VISIT TO MOSCOW

GF181751 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] DRA Interior Minister Seyyed Mohammad Golabzoy, who was on an official and friendly visit to the Soviet Union at the head of an official DRA delegation, returned home today. Upon arrival at Kabul International Airport, Golabzoy was received by senior government and party officials. The interior minister praised the hospitality extended to him and his delegation by the Soviet Government during their stay in the Soviet Union.

BAKHTAR, MONTSAME SIGN NEWS EXCHANGE ACCORD

GF181800 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] BAKHTAR of the DRA and MONTSAME NEWS AGENCY of the Mongolian People's Republic signed an agreement in Kabul yesterday on exchange of news. According to the agreement, the news agencies will exchange news, bulletins and pictorial news and will help each other learn from their experiences in the field of news reporting.

JANG REPORTS ON GOVERNMENT, MUJAHIDIN CLASHES

GF191800 Lahore JANG in Urdu 13 Nov 81 p 8

[Excerpt] Peshawar, 12 November (APP) -- Soviet forces have started a big operation against the mujahidin in Afghanistan's snow-covered eastern province of Laghman. The operation is aimed at separating the mujahidin in the east from those in the north. According to an AGENCE AFGHAN PRESS report from Peshawar, more than 3,000 soldiers, including Soviet troops, are engaged in this operation.

During the operation a Soviet helicopter damaged by mujahidin fire was later destroyed by missiles fired from the government side when it tried to land.

The mujahidin repelled a government attack at (Koh-e Zegi) and captured an Afghan military officer. At a point 14 km from the provincial capital during a mujahidin attack on a recently established government post, the mujahidin killed six government troops and captured seven others, including the post commander. In Zabol Province the mujahidin clashed with a large government force, disabled 2 tanks and killed more than 20 government troops.

BRIEFS

GENERATORS FROM CSSR -- Kabul, 19 Nov -- A contract for the purchase of 145 stationary and mobile generators, including their spare parts, at a cost of over four million two hundred dollars [as received] was concluded here today between the DRA and Czechoslovakia. Under this contract, one hundred forty five generators with their accessories will be delivered to Afghan side in the course of four years and their costs will be financed from the credit of CSSR specified for purchasing of the tools and equipments of the project for constructing diesel stations in the centres of the districts, including the development plans of power [word indistinct]. [Text] [Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0440 GMT 20 Nov 81 LD]

ONE KILLED BY POLICE IN ASSAM; CURFEW IMPOSED

BK191609 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] The situation in Assam by and large has remained peaceful today despite a 36-hour bundh [strike] called by the Assam agitators. The bundh was not observed in Cachar, North Cachar and most parts of Karbi Along Districts. Several places in Darrang, Nowgong and Sibsagar Districts also remained unaffected; Goalpara District was only partially affected.

Adviser to the Assam Governor R.B. Subramanian told the All-India radio Gauhati correspondent this evening that measures have been taken to ensure normal life and the maintenance of essential services in the state during the bundh period. He said except one incident of police firing at Dhing railway station in Nowgong District, no untoward incident has been reported from other parts of the state.

An official pressnote issued in Gauhati says that the police had to open fire on an unruly crowd who assembled at Dhing railway station and tried to hold up a passenger train. The crowd indulged in stone throwing and brickbatting at the magistrate and the police party. Thirty policemen were injured. The pressnote said one person who was injured in police firing later succumbed to his injuries. A magisterial inquiry has been ordered into the firing. An indefinite curfew has been clamped in Dhing area as a precautionary measure.

The pressnote further says that essential services, including train, road, air and water services, were maintained. The pressnote says that drilling and pumping and transportation operations of oil continued undisturbed. The Digboi refinery worked normally.

According to the pressnote, a bomb exploded last night at Ulubari near a government office in Gauhati. The pressnote said that the attendance in the state secretariat, Northeast Frontier railway and most of the offices was satisfactory although it was thin in some district offices. All important places and vital installations are being guarded by security forces. The pressnote says that most of the important industries, including the fertilizer factory at Namrup, Coal India Limited, plywood factories and tea gardens continue to function undisturbed.

U.S. ABSTENTION OVER IMF LOAN CRITICIZED

BK181541 Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 12 Nov 81 p 8

[Editorial: "U.S. Animosity"]

[Text] The decision of the IMF's executive board to approve the $5.7 billion loan to India does not come as a surprise. Once the staff of the organisation and its managing director had satisfied themselves that the country could put the money to good use and had the capacity to repay it, there was little likelihood that the board would refuse it. Ever since the organisation was set up, the technical appraisal of all loan requests has been strictly the concern of the Secretariat. Since the board can hardly claim superior expertise in making such appraisals, a decision to overrule the managing director would have been a blatantly political act, which would have damaged the very foundations of the organisation and its capacity to play a mediatory role in the international payments system. It should not be forgotten that the IMF was set up in 1945 essentially as a substitute for the gold standard, with the aim of bringing back a regime of stable exchange rates while giving all member nations rather more autonomy in managing their monetary and exchange rate policies than the gold standard did. As such, its success has hinged crucially on the extent to which its functioning is seen to be "automatic," i.e. free from political interference.

It is against this background that the U.S. decision to abstain in the voting assumes disquieting significance. For all the reasons mentioned above, an abstention in the IMF board is far more serious than one in, say, the UN Security Council. The U.S. has attacked the Secretariat itself for daring to endorse a loan request from a country which, for obscure reasons, it regards as being unfriendly to it. It has thus served notice that it intends to politicise the process of multilateral lending even at the cost of seriously damaging institutions such as the IMF and the World Bank. The U.S. administration has acted as an international maverick that does not hesitate to upset delicate power balances and fragile international institutions built painstakingly over near four decades. New Delhi will also do well not to underestimate the depths of the animosity that U.S. policy makers feel towards this country. The decision to abstain explodes the myth, sought to be propagated here, that as a result of his meetings with Mrs Gandhi in Cancun, President Reagan had decided to hold out an olive branch to this country. The harsh truth is that since a specific loan request can only be rejected if 50 percent of the votes in the executive board go against it (the U.S. share is only 25 percent) the U.S. could not unilaterally veto the loan. Its decision to abstain shows that it would have done so if it had the power.

INDIAN EXPRESS VIEWS RELATIONS WITH PAKISTAN

BK181412 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 11 Nov 81 p 6

[S. Nihal Singh: "Coping With Pakistan"]

[Text] Soon the Russians will be celebrating the second anniversary of their invasion of Afghanistan, if celebration is the word to describe the occasion or the state of their mind. On a decidedly sombre note, India too will take note of the anniversary. The Russian action has brought in its wake many problems, the principal one being the tangled state of relations with Pakistan.

The tragedy is that, instead of bringing India and Pakistan closer together, the Soviet intervention has set in motion a chain of events taking the two countries further apart. Indo-Pakistani suspicions of each other proved too deep to be dissolved. On the Pakistani side, they were doubtless buttressed by Indian compulsions initially to support the Russians, despite their reprehensible behaviour.

Pakistan's decision to enter into a medium-term military relationship with the U.S.A. implied that it rated the chances of amity with India pretty low. There were flickers of hope in Delhi when President Ziaul Haq rejected the Carter aid package, but it soon became clear that the Pakistanis were demanding a higher price for the dubious distinction they had been accorded of being a "front-line" state in the U.S. scheme of things. The Reagan administration, with its black and white view of the world, was willing to accede to Pakistan's demands.

India did try to wean away Pakistan from a course of action which would have inevitable repercussions on this country and on relations between the two. Mr Narasimha Rao's visit to Pakistan was in the nature of a last effort to persuade Islamabad to reconsider its strategy, and Indian reservations on the Soviet action were made amply clear. But the Pakistanis had already made up their minds.

It is not secret to the Pakistanis that, in a sense, largescale arms supplies to their country are a replay of an old record. It is a fact of history that U.S. arms have been used by Pakistan against India. The argument that Pakistani rulers are not mad enough to start another war with India is not entirely convincing against the background of recent history. Apart from the 1971 war, all the other wars were initiated by Pakistan.

It is true that the Kashmir problem has receded in terms of the world's interest in it or the kind of passions it arouses in Pakistan. But significant elements in the Pakistani ruling class, one suspects, would dearly like to humiliate India on the battlefield, if only to avenge the 1971 defeat.

What are the U.S. arms for Pakistan for? It is ridiculous to suggest that Pakistan can defend itself against Russian troops, should the latter wish to take it on -- an unlikely prospect. It can be argued that U.S. arms, particularly the F-16's, provide the Pakistanis a measure of self-assurance and are psychologically reassuring.

But the Reagan administration has not struck anyone in the world as being particularly altruistic, and the new American generosity to Pakistan must serve a U.S. purpose. Partly, this purpose seems to be to help the U.S. police the Persian Gulf at a time of crisis, apart from helping the Afghan rebels continue their fight.

Pakistani diplomats have proved brilliant in ensuring U.S. arms supplies while maintaining for the record their non-aligned and Islamic status. They have repeatedly declared that the Americans would not be granted bases. There is, without doubt, a tinge of one-upmanship in the Pakistani stance, but it is no secret that there are other ways of militarily helping a superpower to achieve its objectives. At any rate, the Americans realise that a vassal relationship is less effective than one which maintains the military ally's self-respect.

The question surely is not whether India is right or wrong in reacting the way it did to the infusion of American arms into Pakistan. Islamabad was very clear before it took its decision that it would further alienate India and decided to go ahead on the assumption that it was more profitable for it to receive American arms than to chase the chimera of friendship with India.

Having tied up the military and economic aid package with the U.S. President, Ziaul Haq began a peace offensive. Mrs Gandhi's hard reaction, at Canberra, to Pakistan's readmission to the Commonwealth, and more particularly to his "no-war" offer, is guided by her conviction that the latter is a ploy to mislead liberal opinion in the U.S. and India.

Mrs Gandhi apparently believes that the Pakistanis are playing upon the natural sympathy of a large number in India for better relations. Perhaps her abruptness in refusing to countenance the "no-war" offer -- one repeatedly made by India in the past -- is not to lend credence to what she construes as a major Pakistani propaganda effort.

Even assuming that Mrs Gandhi is right, her response can only be a short-term answer to the larger question of relations with Pakistan. The military consequences of American arms for Islamabad must be coped with, but India has to come up with a political answer.

Merely to conjure up war clouds on the horizon or to suggest that outside powers are trying to harass India is an inadequate answer to the political ramifications of the new U.S.-Pakistani relationship. For one thing, India must bear in mind the long-range goal of friendship with Pakistan. For another, any sincere Pakistani effort at improving relations, whatever its motives, should not be scoffed at.

Pakistan certainly earned a few good marks by the manner it handled the Lahore hijack drama. And the attitude of its representatives at the recent South Asian foreign secretaries' meeting at Katmandu was positive and cooperative. If it suits Pakistan to play the friendly game for its own purposes, there is no reason why India should not take advantage of it to make the path to amity that much less arduous.

It is time to exorcise the myth of a dictatorial Pakistan being less friendly to India than one ruled by a civilian dispensation. Pakistan will ultimately achieve democracy by the will of its people, but as far as relations with India are concerned, its brief experiment in civilian rule in recent years has been far from happy. In fact, it can be argued that a military dictator in Pakistan is in a better position to promote friendly relations with India than a rabble-rousing politician, whose need to exploit anti-Indian feelings is greater.

That President Zia has chosen to risk alienating India in opting for American arms stemmed from his reading of his country's interests and his domestic compulsions. It is in India's interest as well as Pakistan's to ensure that the divergent policies of the two countries do not lead them to another war.

17 NOV AFGHAN AIRSPACE VIOLATIONS PROTESTED

BK181545 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] The Afghan charge d'affaires was again summoned to the Foreign Ministry in Islamabad today and a strong protest was lodged against further violations of Pakistan's airspace near Parachinar yesterday. Four gunships intruded yesterday into Pakistan's airspace 13 miles southwest of Parachinar and strafed two camps of Afghan refugees, killing a female refugee and injuring 12 others.

The Afghan charge d'affaires was told that the violation was particularly severe and (?condemnable) in nature as the raid was carried out on unarmed refugee camps which were mostly inhabited by women and children. The charge d'affaires was asked to tell the Kabul authorities that border and airspace violations are on the increase and their nature is becoming more severe. He was reminded that Afghan refugee camps are situated within Pakistani territory and the Government of Pakistan has taken strong notice of these raids because they constitute a violation of the territorial (?security) of the country. He was told that such violations may result in an increase in tension between the two countries and may lead to serious consequences for which the Kabul authorities will be squarely responsible.

UN ENVOY COMMENTS ON AFGHANISTAN STAND

BK191153 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] In the UN General Assembly, Pakistan has again expressed its readiness for any negotiations on finding a political settlement of the Afghanistan crisis with the help of the UN secretary general or his personal representative. Pakistan Ambassador to the United Nations Niaz A. Naik told the assembly that the secretary for foreign affairs, S. Shahnawaz, was available to the UN secretary general for such negotiations. He said Kabul's insinuation about Pakistan's unwillingness for negotiations hardly needed to be rejected categorically as this was more than perverse.

Referring to Kabul's [word indistinct] declaration that it would continue to violate the airspace and territorial integrity of Pakistan, Niaz A. Naik said it was unfortunate and his country so far had exercised the maximum restraint but its patience was being exhausted. He declared that further violations would bring consequences for which those in Kabul would have to bear responsibility.

Regarding refugee tented villages, he said Pakistan would welcome any visit of a neutral or Islamic observer to the areas where refugees were living to ascertain their number and whether any military training was being imparted to them.

PRC'S YANG DEZHI ENDS GOOD-WILL VISIT 20 NOV

Expresses Support

BK200829 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] China's People's Liberation Army chief of General Staff, Yang Dezhi, has once again said that his country fully supports Pakistan's efforts to defend its sovereignty and independence. He was speaking at a dinner hosted by the Chinese Embassy in honor of joint chiefs of staff committee chairman General Mohammad Iqbal Khan.

Yang Dezhi said: During my talks in Pakistan, I felt that there was great understanding and unanimity of views between Pakistan and China on all international issues.

General Mohammad Iqbal Khan said that with the visit of the Chinese delegation the bonds of friendship between the two countries will be further strengthened. He applauded the pace of progress and success achieved by the People's Liberation Army under the leadership of Yang Dezhi.

Departure for Home

BK201026 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Chief of Staff of the PLA [People's Liberation Army] of China Yang Dezhi left for home today at the end of his 6-day good-will visit to Pakistan. He was seen off at the airport by chairman of the joint chiefs of staff committee Gen Mohammad Iqbal Khan and senior officials of the three services.

Before his departure, he thanked the people and the Armed Forces of Pakistan for the traditional hospitality and the warm welcome accorded to him at all places he visited in Pakistan.

AFP: 2,000 'ANTISOCIAL ELEMENTS' ARRESTED

BK191732 Hong Kong AFP in English 1715 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Islamabad, 19 Nov (AFP) -- More than 2,000 people have been arrested in Punjab Province following a crackdown on "anti-social elements," police source said today.

In Gujranwala, an industrial town near the provincial capital of Lahore, "summary action" was taken against 509 people from whom police recovered a "huge quantity" of arms, the sources said. The arms were said to include 117 pistols and revolvers, 37 rifles, two Sten-guns and 49 daggers.

Police went into action following reported threats of sabotage by Al-Zulfiqar anti-government terrorist groups, the sources said.

Last week members of the Kabul-based organisation, comprising opponents of military government of General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, wrote letters to the country's political leaders and threatened to blow up a building of a pro-government newspaper of Lahore.

The group, claiming the support of the late Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party, banned by General Zia in October 1979, demanded restoration of democracy and lifting of curbs on local press and political activities in the country.

Police sources said those arrested included murderers and thieves, and the crime rate had shown a "considerable decline" following the swoop.

ESTABLISHMENT OF BENGHAZI CONSULATE RECOMMENDED

BK140636 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Federal Minister of Labor, Manpower and Overseas Pakistanis Dr Ghulam Dastagir Khan has assured the Pakistani community in Libya that he would recommend setting up of Pakistan's consulate at Benghazi. According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN, he gave this assurance at a meeting with prominent Pakistanis living in Benghazi.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES JOINT STAFF CHIEF, OTHERS

LD191152 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, Imam Khomeyni received in separate audiences today Brig Gen Qasem 'Ali Zahirnezhad, chief of the Joint Staff of the Iranian Armed Forces; Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi-Tabrizi, Islamic revolution prosecutor general; Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammadi Gilani, the Revolution Court's religious judge; judges and investigative judges of Tehran's Islamic Revolution Court; and also Hojaj-e Eslam Barikbin and the Friday imam of Qazvin.

LIBERATION MOVEMENTS SCORE FAHD PEACE PLAN

LD191930 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, representatives of Islamic liberation movements, consisting of the Islamic revolution movement of Iraq, the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan, the Moro National Liberation Front, the Islamic revolution organization of the Arabian Peninsula, the Islamic front for the liberation of Bahrain and the Islamic organization for the liberation of Oman have strongly condemned the Fahd plan. The following statement was issued by the central headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in this connection:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Following the imam's expression of hatred of and opposition to Fahd's U.S.-Israeli plan and his warning to the Islamic nation, representatives of various Islamic liberation movements, consisting of the Islamic revolution movement of Iraq, the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan, the Moro National Liberation Front, the Islamic revolution organization of the Arabian Peninsula, the Islamic front for the liberation of Bahrain and the Islamic organization for the liberation of Oman held a meeting with the Islamic liberation movement unit of the Guards Corps at the latter's central headquarters. During the meeting the participants reviewed the situation in the region and the current issues in the world of Islam and in connection with the remarks of the leader of the Islamic revolution and the recent conspiracy in the guise of Fahd's eight-point plan. They unanimously and strongly condemned this treacherous plan. The participants issued the following resolution in order to so advise the nations of the world of Islam:

1. We, the Islamic liberation movements, hereby announce to the entire world that we consider the regime occupying Jerusalem as a usurper; and as long as this cancerous tumor is not eradicated from the region, we shall continue our struggle until all of the usurped Islamic lands are liberated.

2. We strongly condemn Fahd's treacherous eight-point plan, which is a shameful U.S. and Zionist plot to continue on the treacherous Camp David path, and we shall not recognize this plan under any circumstances.

3. We believe that the presence of American AWACS planes and the Bright Star military maneuvers in the region are linked with Fahd's sinister goals: recognizing the right of international Zionism to exist and forcing the Palestine resistance to compromise.

4. The only possible way to determine the fate of the deprived and wandering people of Palestine is through the powerful arms of the Palestinians themselves, without any leaning or dependence on the East or the West, and by staying the aggressive hand of the usurper, U.S. imperialism and Zionism.

5. We, representatives of the liberation movements, affirm that the deprived people of the world will rise against this shameful plan and will expose the hireling rulers more than ever before.

As the imam of the oppressed, the great Khomeyni, graciously mentioned in his message, anyone who approved this foul and corrupt plan is a traitor to Islam. All Muslims, including the ulema, students, pupils and other strata of society, are dutybound to rise against this plan.

6. We, representatives of the world liberation movements, condemn the criminal and aggressive policies of the East and West aimed at smashing the revolutionary and Islamic movements in the world, particularly that of Palestine; and we are sure that according to God's promise, the meek shall inherit the earth.

7. We, representatives of the liberation movements, shall reply to Ayatollah Montazeri's invitation by taking part in the march just as our brothers and sisters will do, in order to condemn Fahd's plan.

8. We call upon the people of Palestine to continue their struggle against international imperialism and Zionism, and we shall support them until our dying breath.

DETAILS OF 18 NOV CABINET SESSION REPORTED

LD191306 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] The Iranian Cabinet met last night under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Musavi. During this session, the prime minister reported on his meeting with the imam and the topics discussed with him. Then Hojjat ol-Eslam Ma'adikhah gave a short report of his meeting with the imam.

During this session, after reviewing the news and the latest developments, internal and external, the proposal by the Ministry of Islamic Guidance concerning the separation of units of the national assets society, the Negarestan, contemporary arts, Abgineh, Kerman carpet, Reza 'Abbasi museum, the Bagh-e Ferdows culture center, the Niavaran cultural center, the palaces of Niavaran and Sa'dabad, Rudaki Hall, the city theater and a number of other units, from the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education and their attachment to the Ministry of Islamic Guidance -- which had been reviewed and approved by a special committee assigned by the government -- was discussed and approved by the Cabinet.

Then a report by the Finance Committee was read to the Cabinet members, and a number of bills put forward by that committee were approved.

Also during this session, the Technical Committee, while submitting a report, put forward a bill, which was approved by the Cabinet.

OIL MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON AGREEMENTS WITH INDIA

LD192228 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Interview with Oil Ministry Under Secretary Honardust, by unidentified Tehran radio correspondent on 19 November, place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] With the completion of the oil talks between Iran and India, Mr Luvraj Kumar, the Indian Oil Ministry under secretary, who was in Iran, left Iran today. I will ask Mr Honardust, the Iranian Oil Ministry under secretary, who participated in these talks, to tell us about the outcome of the talks that took place between Iran and India during this period.

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. India is one of the traditional customers for our oil. It has been a constant customer. During the talks on the delivery of crude oil to the Madras refinery and the Indian national oil company we reached agreements which were satisfactory, especially under the present market conditions. Concerning cooperation between Iran and India regarding the oil industry, we also reached agreements, and it was agreed that we should exchange technology.

[Question] Iran has interests in the Madras petrochemical complex and also in a chemical fertilizer complex in India. Would you tell us in what form Iran participates in these petrochemical and chemical fertilizer complexes? And also, with the plans to increase the output of the Madras refinery, what will Iran's share situation be?

[Answer] The oil partnership between Iran and India began in 1965-66 with Iran's participation in the Madras refinery. We hold 13 percent of the shares there. In 1966-67 our share participation in the chemical fertilizer complex began. We hold 24.5 percent of the shares there.

Regarding the delivery of oil to the Madras refinery, I should say that we give them our oil as a customer. We sell it and we get paid for it. Then, at the end of the year, calculations are made and we receive our dividends from that refinery.

[Question] It has been arranged that agreements should take place concerning an increase in the output of the Madras refinery [as heard]. In that event, what would be the status of Iran's share?

[Answer] There are talks in progress that -- if the shareholders agree -- the refinery capacity, which is currently 35,000 barrels a day, should be doubled. In that event our share would increase proportionally.

[Correspondent] Thank you.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 703

LD191730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Communique 703 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Some of the operations and self-sacrifices of the combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the situation at the battlefronts are brought to the attention of our dear and revolutionary compatriots:

Yesterday, during operations and exchange of fire on the western fronts, our powerful warriors, maintaining their firepower superiority, silenced the Saddamists artillery fire and destroyed some of their positions and fortifications. On these fronts, our combatants also annihilated one 120-mm mortar and one ammunition depot of the Iraqi forces.

On the Paveh and Marivan fronts, a sporadic exchange of fire continued. Thanks to mortar fire from the gendarmerie combatants on the Dar Ballut and Shur-e Shirin fronts, one 106-mm gun, one mortar and two motor vehicles of the Iraqi forces were destroyed and several of their troops were either killed or wounded.

On the fronts west of Dezful, combatants of the ground forces, defending the regions under their protection, opened fire on enemy positions, destroying one tank and two ammunition depots of the Iraqi forces and killing or wounding around 17 of the enemy. One tank of the Saddamists was also damaged and put out of action.

On the Abadan fronts, the victorious warriors of the ground forces opened artillery and mortar fire on the positions of the Iraqi forces and prevented any activity or movement by the enemy. Our forces inflicted the following losses and damage on the enemy: the destruction of one personnel carrier, one mortar, two trucks and two ammunition dumps. On these fronts, more than 20 Saddamists were either killed or wounded.

A sporadic exchange of artillery and heavy-weapon fire continued on the Ahvaz and Susangerd fronts yesterday. Iraqi Ba'thist infidels launched an air raid on some parts of Abadan yesterday; as a result of this raid, several of our dear compatriots from Abadan were either wounded or martyred and several houses were also demolished.

Brave combatants of the gendarmerie opened fire on enemy positions on the other side of the Shatt al-'Arab waterway and inflicted some loss and damage on Iraqi forces. As a result of this fire, the movement of enemy supply vehicles along the Al-Faw-Basra axis was halted.

In fighting on 17 November, eight self-sacrificing comrades in arms of the ground forces and five combatants of the gendarmerie gained the exalted status of martyrdom. May peace be upon their pure souls.

GUARDS CORPS COMMUNIQUE ON ARRESTS, CLASHES

LD181828 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Communique issued by the Command Council of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps -- date not given]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. With a salute to the imam and our martyr-nurturing Islamic nation, and greetings to all the combatants on the battlefields of Islam against blasphemy and hypocrisy, we bring to your attention a part of the operations carried out by the selfless combatants of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in confronting the domestic counterrevolutionaries in the western parts of the country as follows:

Thanks to efforts by the combatants of the Islamic Guards Corps, the villages of Khamesan, (Alam Sareh) and Baber near Sanandaj were purged of armed outlaw minigroups. During a series of guerrilla operations carried out in Khor Kurreh by our guards brothers, one of the leaders of the counterrevolutionaries was killed. The forces of Islam confiscated the arms and ammunition he carried.

During a clash which took place on 17 November in Mahabad between agent assailants, armed outlaw minigroups and our brother guards, at least five counterrevolutionaries were killed and a number of others were wounded. During this clash, thanks to the vigilance shown by our brother guards, seven armed assailants were captured.

In Bukan, too, in a clash which took place between the self-sacrificing combatants of the Guards Corps and armed assailants at least seven counterrevolutionaries were either killed or wounded. In a clash which took place in (Kani Kon) between our gendarmerie heroes, members of the Guards Corps and U.S.-backed mercenaries, our own forces with complete success inflicted appreciable losses and casualties on the assailants.

Also, between 16-18 November 13 agents of the armed outlaw minigroups in Marivan and Divandarreh, together with their own arms and ammunition, surrendered to the Guards Corps.

In Sanandaj, too, our brother guards captured one counterrevolutionary with two weapons.

AFP: 20 GOVERNMENT OPPONENTS EXECUTED

NC182100 Paris AFP in English 2047 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Tehran, 18 Nov (AFP) -- Twenty more opposition members and Kurdish "counter-revolutionaries" have been executed in Iran and 115 others arrested, the Iranian media announced today.

Among the executed, 13 were described (?as "hypocrites,") the official name for members of the left Islamic Mojahedin, sentenced and executed in the cities of Rasht and Qa'emshahr in northern Iran.

The seven other men executed, according to the newspapers KEYHAN and ISLAMIC REPUBLIC, were Kurds, four from the Iranian Kurdish Democratic Party, two from a Maoist grouping and one a Marxist-Leninist. The executions took place at Sanandaj, Kordestan Province, and Miando'ab, Western Azarbayjan.

The arrests of members or sympathizers of the left Feda'iyan organization were made at Khorramabad in Lorestan Province, to the south of the Kurdish areas, according to a television report.

VOICE OF IRAN REPORTS ON CLASHES, ARRESTS

GF181811 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 0330 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] The merciless battle of groups opposing the mullahs regime in Tehran and other provinces is becoming more extensive every day. The Voice of Iran correspondent, reporting on the clahses, writes that in the past 2 days five safe houses belonging to groups opposing the Islamic Republic were attacked by members of the Guards Corps. During exchanges of fire, a number of guards were killed or wounded. These clashes took place in Tehran, Pars, Gisha and Baharestan. Three of Ruhollah Khomeyni's regime's opponents were killed and 12 others were arrested.

Commenting on the intensity of the clashes between the guards and the opponents in our country, the correspondent adds that citizens of the holy city of Mashhad, as before, are continuing their struggle against the mullahs regime. In the course of past few days, during bloody clashes, they killed a large number of guards. During this operation two of the freedom fighters were arrested.

The country's southern towns, including Gachsaran and Behbehan, have witnessed the struggle of the combatants against the guards. In their last attack on the guards' headquarters, there were severely wounded on both sides.

JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI ON CLASHES IN WEST AZARBAYJAN

NC191031 Paris AFP in English 1022 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Tehran, 19 Nov (AFP) -- Clashes between revolutionary guards and "counter-revolutionaries" in the West Azarbayjan towns of Bukan and Mahabad left over 12 dissidents dead or wounded yesterday, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC newspaper reported today.

The newspaper said that five members of the Kurdish Democratic Party and the Maoist Komeleh organization died in a grenade attack on revolutionary guard headquarters in Mahabad. Fighting went on all through Tuesday night and into yesterday morning.

The newspaper gave no details of the Bukan clash, simply saying that seven dissidents had died, and that "American mercenaries" had suffered heavy losses along the Bijar-Divandarreh road.

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC also reported that security forces had "cleaned" seven villages around Sanandaj, in Kordestan, and in West Azarbayjan.

CLANDESTINE ON RELIGIOUS, RACIAL OPPRESSION

NC191444 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The pressures being inflicted by Khomeyni's regime on religious minorities -- (?Christians), Armenians, Jews, Zoroastrians and followers of other religions -- have turned into ordinary incidents in Iran. The ruling regime is also oppressing not only religious minorities, but racial minorities throughout Iran as well.

Contrary to its claims, Khomeyni's racist regime has not granted any rights to the religious minorities and it has even tried to establish [words indistinct].

Continuous attacks by Hezbollahi and revolution guards against the minorities' religious centers, the attack on the Armenians in Jolfa of Esfahan, the execution of followers of Judaism and aiming empty accusations such as spying and [word indistinct] at them, the attacking and harassing of priests, are all examples of the encroachments and aggressions committed by Khomeyni's regime against the religious minorities in Iran.

It is with these aggressions and encroachments in mind that the leader of the Catholics of the world, Pope John Paul II -- when receiving the credentials of the Khomeyni regime's ambassador to the Vatican -- called on the Tehran regime to stop its aggressions against religious minorities in Iran and to respect their rights. The remarks by the pope, the leader of the Catholics, is actually a warning on behalf of Catholics throughout the world to Khomeyni's regime to review its policy toward (?religious) minorities and to stop trampling on their rights.

For years and years religious minorities enjoyed complete safety, freedom and calm in Iran and by virtue of the law they had the right to hold religious ceremonies and even to have special schools. But since the inception of Khomeyni's rule and chaos replacing law, all the (?laws were altered) and the religious minorities -- as the racial minorities -- became victims of opportunism and the (?whims) of Khomeyni's officials. (?As a result, inhuman laws were imposed by Khomeyni's regime on the followers of various religions, their rights were completely trampled on and a situation was created which we are witnessing in Khomeyni-stricken Iran today.

Khomeyni considers the Muslim Kurdish combatants, who believe in their own traditions, as kaffirs. Therefore, it is natural for him to consider the followers of other religions as kaffirs too. If he has not yet issued orders for their massacre, it is because his regime has not yet settled into place and numerous dangers are threatening it. But if he could, he would undoubtedly [words indistinct] (?and hand over) the Christians, Zoroastrians and Jews to the execution council and issue orders to murder all of them so that he could then expand his own manufactured Islamic empire to the East and West of the world, behead everyone by the sword hidden under his robe, force them to accept his theocratic rule and gather them under the bloody banner that he has hoisted. But Khomeyni's (?age will not allow him to fulfill these dreams and the result of) all the pressures he inflicts both on the religious and racial minorities will be nothing but his own defeat and destruction.

AFGHANS REPORTEDLY POSTED ON BORDER WITH TURKEY

NC191757 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 19

[Text] A Free Voice of Iran correspondent in Paris, quoting Iranian press sources, has reported that Khomeyni's regime has sent a large number of hireling Afghans to the Turkish-Iranian border and has stopped any type of traffic in the border areas.

For this reason, during the past month many fugitives and regime opponents were killed in clashes with Afghan hirelings in this border region.